UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)

MISSION REPORT

PANJSHIR VALLEY

1ST TO 7TH MAY 1991

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Conclusions

a) the subsistence of some rural communities in the Panjshir Valley has been partially restored with assistance through cross-border programmes since the withdrawal of troops from the area, but the scale of resettlement to date is limited.

b) general agreement on access to the valley and adjacent areas for Kabul-based UN agencies has been reached with those responsible for local administration (the Central Zone of the Shura e Nizaar), and confirmed in writing to UNCHS project staff.

c) de-mining is widely held to be a priority for the valley before extensive resettlement will be possible. A mine awareness programme among the existing communities, coupled with training for a number of local men and equipment supply might reduce the risks.

d) there was general agreeement amongst all of those met during the mission on the principle of the sale (at cost) of materials for housing, with the proceeds to go towards community projects to be agreed with shuras appointed by the beneficiaries.

e) reconstruction committees that have been established under the auspices of the Supervisory Council of the Shura e Nizaar (Kapisa) and other administrative groups met during the mission (Parwan) could be effective counterparts for rehabilitation work. They will help to maximise community inputs to any projects, and should be consulted on any future UN activities concerning the area.

f) the cleaning and repair of the Parwan Project irrigation system should be considered as a priority, to encourage resettlement of a once densely-populated area. Machinery is available where needed, and the idea of a food-for-work programme for manual work was discussed and accepted in principle by all of those concerned.

Background

The mission was undertaken by UNCHS project staff, together with internationals from ILO and WHO, to follow up on ealier contacts in the area of Parwan and south Kapisa (known commonly as Shomali). Discussions during an earlier UNCHS mission (April 1991) had been held with a number of groups on the potential for supply of timber for reconstruction of homes, and wider rural rehabilitation work. Based upon these discussions, there was felt to be a need for further consultations about the specific mechanisms of supply and management of small-scale reconstruction projects with local councils or shuras in the area.

The principle underlying housing reconstruction activities in the area was explained to all groups. This involves the supply of timber by subcontracts to be made with local shuras, who will buy wood at source (usually Ghorband or Bamiyan) and arrange its transport to the site of distribution. The more cheaply it can be bought, the more cheaply it will be sold to beneficiaries, who will be identified once they have constructed the walls of their homes. Each family identified for assistance will receive 50 beams, sufficient to roof two rooms and a hall. Funds recovered from sale will be used in community projects to be agreed with the local shura. The intention is to assist in re-building without disrupting local markets or creating a dependence.

The mission also set out to see those who had replied to letters sent by UNCHS from Kabul requesting meetings and access to areas not previously visited. This was undertaken in order to ensure security for the mission in a sensitive area, and to try to get a broad agreement for UN involvement. ILO project staff (who had also received invitations from groups in areas where Employment Support Workers had been fielded) participated in the mission for two days in order to determine the needs for support for the disabled in the Parwan area (see separate ILO report).

During the previous mission permission had also been sought to travel to the Panjshir valley in order to assess needs and meet potential counterpart groups (in an area which had until now not been accessible to Kabul-based UN agency staff). Contact with representatives of the local administrative committees had previously been made through Peshawar. Upon recommendations through these representatives, the mission was able to get clearance to travel to the valley. A specialist from WHO participated in the mission in order to assess the orthopaedic workshop in Rokha in the Panjshir.

Itinerary

The itinerary of the mission is described below, together with an outline of the background and discussions held in each location (see also separate map).

Parwan

Qala e Murad Begh

The first contact outside Kabul was with Dr. Kahn Aga (Jamiat) who had sent an invitation to the mission to come to the area of Qala e Murad Begh to discuss UN activities. The previous mission had not seen the area, and contact was thought to be important for future use of the old Kabul-Charikar road. Damage to housing and agriculture in the estimated 50 villages in the area is severe. There is at present limited settlement (estimated at 30% of the original population) given the proximity of government posts to the south. The mission was able to see a small clinic in the village of Alghoy, recently damaged by flooding. This post is operated by a trained medical worker, and seems well organised. The mission also discussed the possibility of food-for-work for karez cleaning, and asked for estimates of the scope of such work to be made before it could be considered.

Kalakan

The mission proceeded to Kalakan to see Commander Haji Daoud (Hizbi Islami) who had been met on the previous trip. There are estimated to be some 42 villages in the area. While the village of Kalakan itself is intact, some of the other settlements are badly damaged. There are 4 health workers (trained by MSH) in Kalakan itself, operating from a clinic built with assistance from IMC. The priority was felt to be for work on schools, some of which, like the Amir Habibullah Kahn secondary school in Kalakan, had been neglected and then damaged as a result of the earthquake. The school is very active and provides for a wide area around Kalakan. Repairs would involve partial re-roofing of 25 rooms through food-for-work and possibly the provision of plastic for windows. The mission were also asked to consider the supply of benches and tables for pupils.

There was also discussion on the possibility of repairs to a flood-damaged weir above the village, if cement could be provided and food-for-work offered to local labourers. The community contribution would be in the form of stone and sand. A local engineer will prepare estimates to send to UNCHS. The shortage of urea and sulphur powder for agriculture was also discussed, and the mission was asked to look in to UN supply for local sale through the shura, to overcome the government unwillingness to supply from their stock.

Istalif

From Kalakan the mission proceeded north to Istalif, which had also been visited during the previous mission. Discussions were held on the rehabilitation of a kiln for the supply of bricks for the re-building of an 8-room school in the lower village. A price for the bricks and lime will be sent to UNCHS to enable a subcontract for all works to be signed with the shura.

The mission also made an assessment of damage to the hospital in Istalif, once the perimeter had been cleared of mines (set apparently to deter looting). There is considerabe potential for restoring the complex, which comprises three main buidings, a clinic (12 rooms), a ward block (8 rooms) and a staff house (5 rooms). Work would need to be done of re-roofing, re-plastering and replacing windows and doors. It was felt however that the site was quite distant from the main settlement and bazaar. It was difficult to establish detail on the availability of skilled staff, although there is an alternative private clinic/health post run by a local doctor operating from a house closer to town.

Following earlier discussions, the mission were also able to assess the needs for repairs for an important weir, damaged by flooding. The weir diverts water from the Istalif river to a number of villages towards Karabagh, and will help in the resettlement of these areas. The principal requirement is for cement, for stone is plentiful locally. Work can begin once the water level has receded, and a contract has been signed with the shura.

Karabagh

In Karabagh the mission was able to see Commander Nur Agha (Hizbi Islami), who had discussed the needs for building timber during the previous mission. Homes in the area have been severely damaged during the war, with many people displaced to Kabul. It was agreed that a shura would be set up to organise the supply and distribution of timber and set prices for sale, and contact UNCHS once arrangements had been made.

Karabagh itself serves as a centre for some 180 villages, and is an important bazaar. The mission saw a 12-room hospital close to the centre, which might be well-placed (better than Istalif) as a regional health centre if repaired. It was felt that the building could be operational with repairs to the roof and some re-plastering. The installation of a belt-drive motor to the existing well in the compound would provide good water. There are said to be 2 doctors in the village, 3 or 4 nurses and 2 traditional practitioners.

The mission also visited a high school in Karabagh that had been completely destroyed. The shura want to re-build it through a food-for work project, using bricks from the same kiln to be commissioned for the Istalif school. Also discussed were the need for karez-cleaning, as the area depends on underground water in the summer when open channels dry up. An estimate will be provided for consideration.

Close to Karabagh, the mission were able to see Engineer Majidi (Hizbi Islami) in the village of Beytani, where the establishment of a small poultry unit had been discussed through the Employment Support Project of ILO. The potential for sale of timber for housing was also discussed, and will be followed up.

In the area of Karabagh Bazaar to the north, the mission saw a flood-damaged school (8 rooms, traditional mud walling) which the community are willing to re-build themselves if timber is made available. The sale of timber for housing was also discussed with the local Commander Bismillah (Jamiat Islami). He urged the setting up of an inter-party shura for the area to ensure that communities participate in work and agree on priorities.

Bag e Alam

The mission went on to meet Commander Anwar (Itihad) in the village of Bagh e Alam to the east. There has been widespread displacement from the area to Kabul and Charikar (and to a lesser extent to Pakistan). There are some 36 villages in the area, with a pre-war population of about 12,000 families, of whom about 30% remain. There is said to have been little return, even though there was an awareness locally of the difficulties of staying in Pakistan.

Irrigation of the once-rich area has ceased due to damage and silting of the canal system fed by the Panjshir River from Gulbohar. Cleaning of the canal was felt to be the priority if resettlement was to be encouraged (see separate note on page 11). Anwar is willing to send a representative to the Karabagh shura to discus co-operation in any projects for the area.

Laghmani

The issue of timber supply was discussed in more detail with Commander Baba Said in the village of Laghmani, who had received UNCHS staff on the previous mission. He again expressed concern about the ability of some families to pay for timber, but agreed with the principle of self-help reconstruction. By the time the mission had returned from the Panjshir (7 May), a village shura had been set up, and the outline of an agreement on supplies from Ghorband and a local distribution system was reached, to be confirmed in writing.

The mission were able also to deliver a number of wheelchairs and crutches to the ILO project Employment Support Worker in Laghmani for distribution to local disabled people.

Education was again presented as the local priority, even if it meant using tents until resources could be found for permanent classrooms. It was agreed with the shura that funds from timber sales would be used for a school building to replace one damaged close to the main road. In the meantime, the mission provided some plastic tarpaulins, and undertook to try and supply canvas tarpaulins for use during the summer.

The mission declined to intervene in repeated requests to assist in getting the nearby government post moved along the main road, to reduce the risks of damage to the adjacent underground water channels. It was explained that this was outside the scope of UN activities, and agreement would have to be reached between the community and those responsible for the post.

Chaykal

In the village of Chaykal, the mission met Commander Asif (Hizbi Islami) who stressed the need for work on the canal to help resettlement of the area. He undertook to get a letter of agreement from all local Hizbi commanders to collaborate in the cleaning work, and agreed to give access to machinery from government areas to work on the project if neccesary. He further guaranteed the safety of those working on the project, but stressed that wide consultations would be needed. It was agreed that a local shura be set up to arrange for timber supplies for the area, and that they should send a proposal to UNCHS.

Khwaja Seyaram

The last contact south of Charikar was Commander Sher Ahmad in the village of Khwaja Seyaram, from where many families have moved when homes were destroyed. Some come daily from Charikar to work on the land, returning to the town at night. While happy to co-operate on the repair of the canal, the commander claimed that problems with water in this area were not so acute as further downstream.

Bagram

The mission, on its return from Panjshir, ws able to meet an inter-party shura (Hizbi Islami and Jamiat) under the regional commander Ustadh Fateh Muhamed (H.I.) close to Bagram. Full backing for continued activities in the region was given, and all involved pledged to assist in rehabilitation work with Kabul-based UN agencies. It was suggested that the group should be informed of the composition of shuras where possible.

Kapisa

In Gulbohar the mission members were again able to meet Commander Nur Habib Khan (Jamiat Islami) and inspect the headworks of the Parwan Irrigation Project near the town (see separate section on the project below).

The mission was also able to see a small clinic set up by the Shura e Nizaar medical committee in Gulbohar. The clinic is staffed by 4 nurses (2 trained in Pakistan with MSH), 1 dentist and 1 medical assistant. They see some 120 patients a day, mostly children. Drugs are supplied by the medical committee from their base in Rokha, to whom referrals are also sent. The clinic seemed to have been organised in an exemplary way, but needed additional drugs and some beds for the wards.

Having been taken by Nur Habib Khan to visit a temporary school of 18 classes in Gulbohar, UN assistance with the manufacture of benches and tables was requested by representatives of the education committee of Shura e Nizaar. The previous school lay in a pile of rubble, and would need complete re-building, perhaps with funds raised from the sale of timber.

The mission was later able to meet again Commander Bismillah Khan (Jamiat - presently responsible for Gulbohar and the valley in the absence of Commander Mahmoud). He wished to discuss UN responsibilities, following a confrontation when government employees went to a Jamiat area to collect sand for use in water purification for Charikar. They were allegedly told by UNDP (OPS) staff visiting Charikar that they could collect sand with UN clearance. Bismillah Khan emphasized that it was not up to the UN to issue clearance in the area, especially without consulting the group in control, and urged the mission to communicate this to other UN agencies. Before leaving for Rokha, the mission was able also to meet Commander Baseer (Jamiat), responsible for the Salang area.

Background on the Panjshir Valley

Parts of the valley have suffered some of the worst damage of the war, with up to 80% of homes in the lower valley estimated to have been destroyed or abandoned. Many trees have died for lack of irrigation. Assistance with agricultural rehabilitation since 1985 has meant that now most fields are cultivated, with the result that some families have been able to re-build. Sharecropping of land belonging to absentee families is said to be common. While there are still signs of extensive damage in areas below Rokha, about a dozen villages had been substantially re-built in the area of Korawa. This is said not to be the case in much of the upper valley.

The state of settlement in the populated side valleys (especially Darra) will need to be assessed separately, but contacts said they had not been as badly affected by the war as the main valley.

The population of the Panjshir Valley in 1989 (Afghanaid) was estimated to be 40% of that before the war. In areas between Rokha and Bazarak this would now appear to be higher (perhaps 60%) with most returnees said to have come from Kabul. It is said that the first to re-build are those who have been forced to share homes for lack of shelter. Prices of materials (and other commodities) are high, partly no doubt due to the state of the road from Gulbohar, damaged by tanks and military vehicles.

Repairs to this important route are clearly a priority for those living in the valley. The other immediate need is for clearance of the many mines that remain, particularly around sites of army posts. There are said to be about half a dozen serious injuries, particularly to children, every month. Raised awareness amongst the local community could reduce the risks prior to clearing. Following this, identification and marking of mined sites might be undertaken, together with training in clearance for some local inhabitants, and the supply of neccesary equipment.

Anawba

The mission saw a number of mine-injured children in the hospital in Anawba in the lower valley, run by the medical committee of Shura e Nizaar (based in Taloqan). The facility, which appeared to be well-equipped and run, had been open for three years, with 11 trained staff including doctors. The director, Dr. Ahmad Shah (Kabul trained) mentioned widespread malnutrition in the valley as one of their major health problems, together with respiratory and digestive illnessesand mine injuries. The centre also trains basic health workers on a one year course, with support from MSH in Pakistan. Some 60 BHWs have so far been trained in the valley.

After leaving Anawba, the mission passed the office of the Shura e Nizaar agricultural committee and experimental farm at Dashtak. There were signs of reconstruction in some settlements in this area, but many villages remained abandoned and in ruins.

Rokha

Later the mission was able to meet Dr. Ranjbar, director of the Rokha Hospital. This hospital serves as a base and referral centre for the central zone of the medical committee, which runs a total of 18 clinics in the area. The hospital has up to 20 beds (many of them occupied by mine-injured children during our visit). The hospital had been set up three years previously and had seen some 50,000 patients in that time. The staff see about 120 patients a day, and have a surgical department, internal section, X-ray unit

and dental clinic. Drugs are supplied by Swedish Committee through the medical committee. MSH has provided support with treatment of some 200 TB patients locally, and there is an adjacent orthopaedic workshop set up by the Sandy Gall Appeal (see separate WHO report). The workshop had fitted about 44 limbs since starting, and is supplied from Pakistan.

The bazaar in Rokha seemed to be returning to normal, but many shops were still closed. A wide variety of goods appeared to be available, but food items (especially vegetables) were limited. Potatoes and onions were brought by road from Ghorband and Bamiyan, but were expensive. A lorry load from Gulbohar to Rokha alone costs about 100,000 Afs.

Khanez

A few kilometres east of Rokha, the mission was able to visit the base of the reconstruction committee (central zone) and meet its head, **Engineer Amiruddin Salek** and other staff. The committee has undertaken a considerable number of rehabilitation projects in the valley, including repairs to b[illegible]s, irrigation works, roads, clinics and schools. With approp[illegible] assistance, it would be able to effectively co-ordinate and [illegible]ervise all engineering and construction work needed for the [illegible]ley. The staff mentiond that food-for-work projects would be [illegible]ome in the valley, due to continued high prices of wheat.

Engineer Amiruddin emphasized the [illegible] for heavy machinery to undertake effective repairs on the r[illegible] from Gulbohar. A bulldozer is required to clear scree that fall[illegible] from the slopes, and dump trucks could facilitate filling of riv[illegible] erosion. The possibility of implementing a part food-for-work [illegible]oject for the road was discussed, with the reconstruction commit[illegible]e taking responsibility for managing and supervising the work. [illegible] equipment that would increase the effectiveness of the committee includes cement mixers, stone drills and a compressor. The mission agreed to discuss this request with those responsible for the Soviet pledge, but emphatically made no committment that the UN could help on all these items.

A parallel project for repair of flood-damaged river works was also discussed. UNCHS will look in to the supply of hand tools (and cement from nearby Jebel as Saraj) for the construction of headworks, with a food-for-work component. In some cases the affected communities are said to be prepared to provide labour free, and only lack materials.

On the issue of timber supply for housing, it was agreed that the reconstruction committee would provide UNCHS with a price for the supply and transport of 20,000 beams (for 400 homes) as a pilot project. Timber would be distributed at Gulbohar, Rokha, Khinj and

Darra through local offices of the committee. It was suggested that no announcement about the scheme be made locally, so as not to discourage re-building that is already under way. Priority would be given to those families sharing homes, who want to move back in to their damaged dwelling. Details on the management of funds from sales of this timber will be sent to the committee by UNCHS, so that a contract can be signed during the next mission in June.

Bazarak/Changaran

The mission was able to travel with Amiruddin to see the state of settlements higher up the valley, and visit a school repaired by the committee in Changaran. Settlement in the area around Bazarak is still very limited, but many facilities have been restored, and agriculture is said to be returning to normal. Most fields were cultivated (except in areas thought to be mined).

The school had been used as a clinic for a number of years (known as Panjshir hospital) run by Arab doctors, who were not willing to meet a UN mission. Nearby a small stone 4-room clinic (funded by WHO) is being built by the reconstruction committee, following their standard plan. This is to be run by the medical committee when completed.

Mattak

The mission returned down the valley the following day, and was able to see more of the villages re-built in the lower valley. After establishing that a reply to a letter sent to Commander Engineer Tarek (Hizbi, who controls the east side of the river in Gulbohar) had not been received, the mission went on to Mattak.

Here they met the commander of the area west of the main road, Aga Jahn (Jamiat). Contact in this strategic area was felt to be essential if supplies of timber for reconstruction work were to sent through the bazaar, which is on the main road to Ghorband and Bamiyan. There are a number of families building sizeable homes close to the road west, and those met said that there had been little direct damage as a result of fighting, which had been confined to the east. The mission were able to see the control sluices of the canal which feeds in to a syphon (passing under the Ghorband River) close to the village.

Subsequently they saw damage to an important diversion weir on the Ghorband River. A more detailed estimate of needs will be made once the water recedes, when a food-for-work project should be considered, with supply of cement and tools. A few kilometres further west the mission saw the ruins of a bridge (Pul e Awshinj) that had been washed away by flood waters. The important road to Bamiyan had also been eroded by the flood, and protection with gabions should be undertaken as a priority during the summer.

Rehabilitation of Parwan irrigation canal

The importance of the Parwan Project in encouraging resettlement in the Shomali area cannot be overestimated. The extensive system totalling nearly 25 kilometres of main canals, was built with Chinese assistance in the 1970's. The system takes water from the Panjshir River at the Gulbohar gorge, and a single canal runs south to Charikar, where it splits in to three, feeding settlements to the south and east. The canal intake works are intact and some machinery is said to be operational, as are syphons carrying the water under the Ghorband river. Many of the canals below Rabat are said to be silted up, and some 40 unauthorised openings (in the first sections alone) deprive much of the lower parts of water.

Discussions with the project director Ajan Nasiri and engineers responsible for the project in Charikar (under the Ministry of Power and Irrigation) revealed their uncertainity about the extent of the work required on the system. The office in Charikar is able to maintain contact with parts of the system outside the government control through the "miraw", generally old men who regulate the use of water, and are paid by the the Ministry.

Rather than dealing with needs of the whole system, project staff in Charikar were asked by the mission as a first stage to estimate the work needed on cleaning alone on the first 8 sections (Gulbohar to Charikar). As a second stage they will see how many of the essential structures on the first sections (some of which carry existing streams over the canal) need repairs. Further work may be considered once water is flowing properly.

Much of the cleaning work on the first sections will need to be done by draglines (which are said to be capable of clearing 200 cubic metres in a 7-hour shift). Two operational draglines are available in Charikar, and one in Gulbohar (with Jamiat). All of those consulted felt that access for machinery in areas outside governmental control could be arranged in consultation with the commanders involved. This was borne out by subsequent discussions with the Hizbi/Jamiat shura in Bagram. Much of the work on the dry sections of the canal could be done by hand, through food-for-work projects with the communities who will benefit from the cleaning.

Although strictly outside the remit of UNCHS housing work, the canal cleaning could greatly affect the potential for resettlement in the area. There is general agreement for cross-line work on the project, much of which is outside government control. It is proposed that an inter-agency technical team look at the scope of work for cleaning and repair, based on estimates to be prepared by the Ministry staff. UN technical inputs are likely to be neccesary in formulating any project.

ANNEX 1
Outline list of reconstruction projects proposed
(with possible sources of support, E = Emergency funds)

Qala e Murad Begh - Repairs to health post (E)
Additional drug supplies/equipment (UNICEF)
FFW for karez cleaning (UNCHS, WFP)
Hospital furniture (UNOCA, UNICEF)

Kalakan - Repairs to secondary school (E)
School furniture (UNICEF)
FFW/cement/tools for dam repair (E, WFP)
FFW for karez cleaning (UNCHS, WFP)
Fertiliser sales through bazaar (FAO?)

Istalif - Rehabilitation of brick kiln (UNCHS)
Reconstruction of school (UNCHS, UNESCO?)
FFW/cement/tools for damaged weir (E, WFP)
Support to clinic/vaccinations (UNICEF)

Karabagh - Repairs to hospital (UNICEF)
Motor for water pump (UNICEF)
Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)
De-mining training/awareness (UNOCA)

Beytani - Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)

Karabagh Bazaar - Timber to repair school (E, UNCHS)

Bagh e Alam - Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)
FFW/tools for canal cleaning (UNCHS, WFP)

Laghmani - Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)
Temporary shelter for school (E?)
School furniture (UNICEF)

Chaykal - Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)
FFW/materials for canal repairs (WFP, UNCHS)
Medical training/vaccination (UNICEF)

Khwaja Seyaram - FFW/materials for canal repairs (WFP, UNCHS)
Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)

Gulbohar - Additional drug supplies/equipment (UNICEF)
Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)
School furniture (UNICEF)
Canal cleaning (WFP, UNCHS, UNDP?)
Hospital furniture (UNOCA, UNICEF)

Rokha - Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)
FFW/tools for river defences (E, WFP, UNCHS)
Heavy plant for road repairs (UNOCA)
Additional drug supplies/equipment (UNICEF)
De-mining training/awareness (UNOCA)

Mattak - FFW/tools for flood repairs (E, WFP, UNCHS)
School furniture (UNICEF)

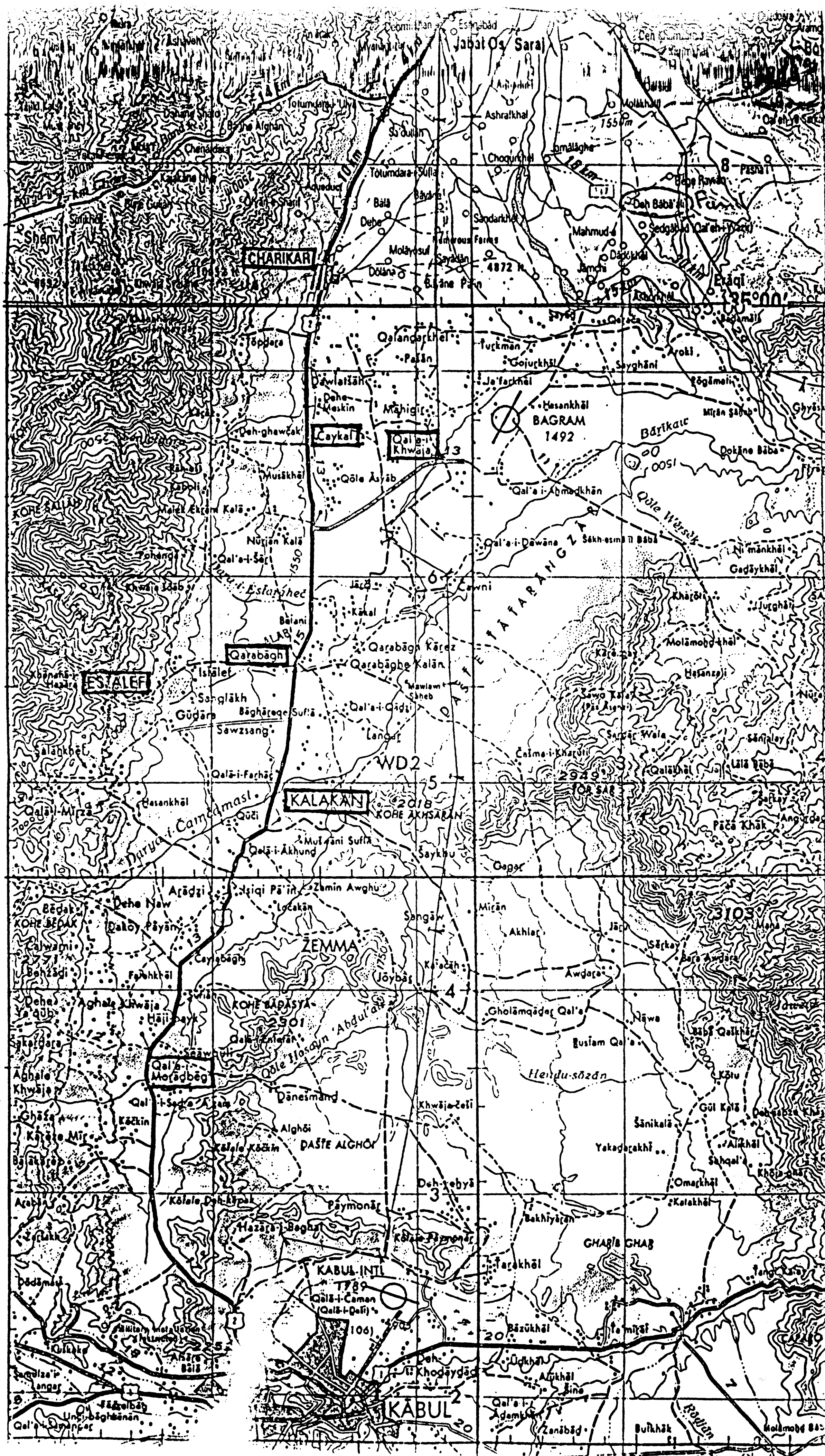
Charikar - Support for canal cleaning (UNOCA, UNDP)

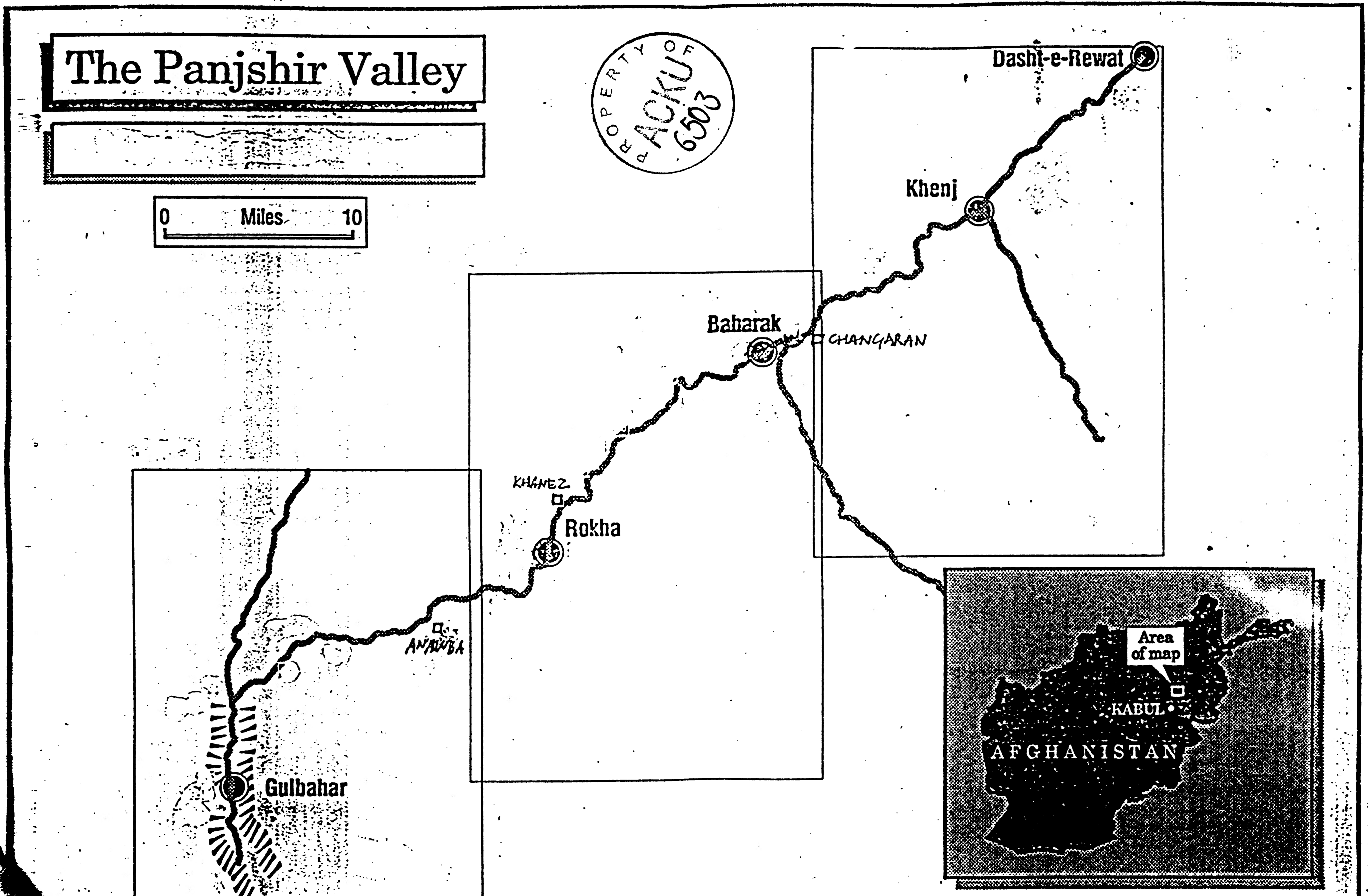
Bagram - Timber supply scheme (UNCHS)
Additional drug supplies/equipment (UNICEF)
FFW/tools for canal cleaning (WFP, UNCHS)
De-mining training/awareness (UNOCA)

ANNEX 2

<u>List of principal commanders/representatives met on the mission</u>

Qala e Murad Begh	Dr Khan Aga (Jamiat)
Kalakan	Haji Daoud (H. Islami)
Istalif	Said Naseem (H. Islami)
Karabagh	Nur Agha (H. Islami) Bismillah (Jamiat) Karabagh Bazaar Anwar (Itihad) Bagh e Alam Eng. Majidi (?) Beytani
Laghmani	Baba Said (H. Islami)
Chaykal	Asif (H. Islami)
Khwaja Seyaram	Sher Ahmad (H. Islami)
Charikar	Eng. Ajan Nasiri President, Parwan Project
Gulbohar	Bismillah Khan (Jamiat) Nur Habib Khan (Jamiat) Baseer (Jamiat) Salang
Anawba	Dr. Ahmad Shah (Medical Committee)
Rokha	Gul Haider (Jamiat) Dr. Ranjbar (Medical Committee) Eng. Amiruddin Salek (Recon. Committee)
Mattak	Aga Jahn (Jamiat) Rafiq (H. Islami?)
Bagram Shura	Ustadh Fateh Muhamed (H. Islami) (Amir) Gulagha Shefaq (Jamiat ?) Bagram Haji Malik (H. Islami) Sufyan Pa'in Said Kemal (Jamiat ?) Nizamuddin (?) Sufyan Bala Haji Muhamed Suf (?) Karkara Mudeer Kayoum (Qala Kunar) Karim Sharif


Jabal Os Saraj
CHARIKAR
Ashrafkhel
Choqurkhel
Deh Baba'ali
Mahmud-e
Sedgabad
Jamchi
Dolana
Qalandarkhel
Turkman
Gojurkhel
Dawlatsah
Dehe Meskin
Mahigir
Caykal
Qal'a-i-Khwaja
BAGRAM
1492
Hasankhel
Ja'farkhel
Qole Asyab
Qal'a-i-Ahmadkhan
Qal'a-i-Dawana
KOHE SALAN
Deh-ghawcak
Musakhel
Kapoli
Nurian Kala
Qal'a-i-Ser
Khwaja Sdab
Qarabagh
Qarabagh Karez
Qarabaghe Kalan
ESTALEF
Istalef
Sanglakh
Gudara
Sawzsang
Qal'a-i-Gadzi
Langar
Mawlawi Saheb
DASTE SAFARANGZAR
Molamohd-khel
Hasanzai
Sarsar Wala
Casma-i-Kharuti
Qalakhel
WD2
2949
KALAKAN
KOHE AKHSARAN
2018
Hasankhel
Qala-i-Mirza
Darya-i-Camcamast
Quci
Qala-i-Akhund
Saykhu
Pacca Khak
Dehe Naw
Zamin Awghu
Locakan
Sangaw
Miran
Akhlar
Bedak
KOHE BEDAK
Daroy Payan
Cayabagh
ZEMMA
Joybar
Kalacah
Awdara
3103
Deh-e Ya'qub
Aghala Khwaja
Haji Bayk
KOHE SADASYA
2901
Gholamqader Qal'a
Rustam Qal'a
Baba Qalkhel
Sakardara
Qal'a-i-Moradbeg
Qole Hosayn 'Abdul'ali
Hendu-sozan
Aghale Khwaja
Danesmand
Khwaja-celi
Gul Kala
Kackin
Alghoi
DASTE ALGHOI
Sanikala
Yakadarakhel
Omarkhel
Deh-sebya
Kolale Deh-kepak
Paymonar
Hazara-i-Baghal
Kolale Paymonar
Bakhiyaran
Katakhel
GHARIB GHAR
KABUL INTL
1789
Qala-i-Caman
Tarakhel
Bazukhel
Deh-Khodaydad
Udkhel
Arukhel
KABUL
Qal'a-i-Ademkhan
Zanabad
Bulkhak
Molamohd Bai
Qal'a-i-Sayanger


The Panjshir Valley
0 Miles 10
Dashi-e-Rewat
Khenj
Baharak
CHANGARAN
KHANEZ
Rokha
Gulbahar
Area of map
KABUL
AFGHANISTAN